

1. Record Nr.	UNISA990000219680203316
Titolo	Combinatorial designs and applications / edited by W. D. Wallis ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : Marcell Dekker, copyr. 1990
ISBN	0-8247-8394-8
Descrizione fisica	VIII, 246 p. : ill. ; 26 cm
Collana	Lecture notes in pure and applied mathematics ; 126
Disciplina	5116
Collocazione	511.6 COM (A)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	contiene gli atti di un convegno tenuto a hunangshan (cina) dal 18 al23 agosto del 1988

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910633983503321
Autore	Sahu Biswabara
Titolo	Sustainable Carbon Management Practices (CMP) : A Way Forward in Reducing CO2 Flux / / written by Biswabara Sahu, Snigdha Chatterjee and Ruby Patel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : IntechOpen, , 2021
ISBN	1-83962-630-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (281 pages)
Disciplina	662.9
Soggetti	Carbon - Manufacture
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 2. Scene of Asian agriculture in GHG emission and carbon storage potential -- 3. Understanding role of SOC and carbon management practices -- 4. Carbon management practices (CMP) -- 4.1 Conservation Agriculture (CA) -- 4.1.1 Mechanism of soil carbon sequestration in CA system -- 4.1.1.1 Aggregate formation and stabilisation -- 4.1.1.2 Microbial population and diversity -- 4.2 Cover crop -- 4.3 Crop diversification or rotation -- 4.4 Integrated and balanced nutrient management -- 5. Conclusion -- References.
Sommario/riassunto	Asian agriculture sector contributes about 44% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission. Predominantly paddy rice cultivation couples with indiscriminate use of agrochemicals, burning of fossil fuels in farm machinery majorly causes GHG emissions from farmlands in Asia. Presently, Asian soils have 25% cropland soil organic carbon (SOC) content but with moderately to highly vulnerability towards land degradation. To make up the soil carbon losses which has occurred due to continuous cultivation and tillage, it is recommended to adopt suitable carbon management practices to sequester carbon in soil through their physio-chemical protection. Conservation agriculture (CA), cover crop, crop diversification, integrated nutrient management (INM) and balanced fertilisation promotes better soil structure formation, stabilisation of aggregate associated carbon, microbial polymerisation of organic matter as well as a better root architecture. Carbon management practices not only improve soil fertility but also

supports improved grain and straw yield. More the yield more biomass addition occurs to the soil. Soil carbon sequestration may not be the only panacea of climate change related issues, but is certainly a way forward to enriched soil fertility, improved agronomic production as well as adaptive- mitigation for offsetting anthropogenic GHG emission.
